The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871. NUMBER 115.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings.

Another Cook County Land Title Bill Introduced in the House.

Bills Reported in the Senate from the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

A Number of New Bills Introduced in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 29.—Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER LAND TITLE BILL.

Mr. MORRITT introduced, this morning, another bill in relation to Chicago land titles. This makes the tenth bill on that subject, and yet the Special Committee on Burnt Records, of which Mr. KING, of Cook, is Chairman, has not had a meeting, and no apparent effort has been made to hold one.

COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES.

The absentees from Cook County this morning are: Messrs. King, Dixon, Foss, Heafield, Humphrey, Easter, and Vocke. The Senatorial absentees are: Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Boyd, Donahue, Dore, Harlan, Jackson, Jewett, Laning, Solomon, Tincher, and Woodard.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries, in the Senate to-day, reported quite a number of bills on that important subject, thereby getting the start of the House. The Senate will act on them at the earliest possible moment. That body will soon take up Underwood's bill to provide for the sale of property for non-payment of city and other taxes, by the County Treasurer. A similar provision is in the Revenue bill, but immediate action is denied on that point.

BUSINESS SENATORS.

The following twenty-eight Senators have pledged themselves to be here on Friday and Saturday, and there is no fear that the Senate will go without a quorum.

Yeas—Allen, Bange, Bowman, Carter, Crawford, Daggett, Earley, Edsall, Epler, Fleming, Fuller, Holcomb, Hunter, Landrigan, Langley, Little, Marsh, McNulta, Nicholson, Pearce, Senter, Starbe, Strevell, VanDorston, Vaughan, Voris, Washburn, Whiting, Wilkinson.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 29.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m., Senator FULLER, President pro tem, in the chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for Mr. WOODARD was refused.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. EPLER, rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed introducing the bill for the appointment of short-hand reporters, as reported in the city papers. The bill was introduced by McNulta.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Revenue, reported back Senate bill 302, for the collection of revenue, and sale of real estate for unpaid taxes.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Fees, reported back the bill to provide for the appointment of short-hand reporters, with recommendation to passage.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back House bill 155, relating to marks and brands, without recommendation. The bill was laid on the table.

Also, Senate bill 301, establishing the Horticultural Society, recommending its passage.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Continental Expenses, reported a joint resolution authorizing said committee to provide for the erection of a building by steam, at an expense not exceeding $1,000,—the work to be done in fifteen days.

Mr. MCNULTA moved to amend by providing that said committee contract for heating with hot air, NEAR EXPENSE of $1,000,—the work to be done by Monday next, Saturday, and to be paid for after a thorough testing.

The subject provoked a heated discussion, in which the merits and demerits of hot air and steam-heating were fully brought out.

Mr. MCNULTA's amendment was concurred in, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported a bill fixing the salaries of State officers. The bill provides for salaries as follows: Governor, $6,000; Lieutenant Governor, $1,200; Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, $3,000; Adjutant General, $1,800; Clerks of all fees, except to the Auditor and Treasurer, during the terms of the present incumbents, $2,000.

Also a bill to establish the fees and salaries of State's Attorneys, 10 per cent on collections, $10 for each conviction, forfeited recognizances $5 in addition to costs; $5 for cases of indictment prosecution. Salary in counties of 100,000 inhabitants, $5,000; 50,000, $3,000; less than 50,000, $2,000 per annum.

Also fixing the fees and salaries of Clerks of the Supreme Court. Provides for various fees and no salary.

Also fixing the fees of Boards of Supervisors. Provides $3 per diem, and 5 cents mileage, each way.

Also fixing the fees of County Commissioners, $3 per day during the session, and 5 cents mileage, each way.

Also fixing the fees of County Treasurers, 2 per cent on the payments of county orders.

Also to fix the fees of Commissioners for the partition of real estate, and fixing dower at $5 per day, and five cents per mile, each way.

Also fixing the fees of Notaries of Public.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Mr. CRAWFORD reported back the Committee on Fees, reported back the bill to provide for the reports of the Supreme Court, with various amendments. The amendments consist principally in cutting down the number to be distributed from 572 to 450, and was concurred in.

A proposition was made to fix the price of the reports when published at $8 per volume and $6 when made the special order for Thursday, December 7.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, introduced a bill to fix the salaries of Circuit Judges and Judges of the Superior Court, in Cook County, at $5,000.

Mr. EPLER especially desires it to be understood that in introducing the bill he does not intend to superintend the payment of decent compensation to Supreme Court Reporters. He favored the $6 per volume proposition, as did Crawford, Starne, Bange, and Strevell.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. STARNE offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to Friday at 10 a. m.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by striking out Friday and inserting Saturday.

The amendment was agreed to: yeas, 22; nays, 22.

Mr. Starne's resolution was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. SENTER introduced a bill detaching Marshall County from the Tenth and attaching it to the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the main building of the Illinois Industrial University.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on Municipalities, reported back the bill for relating thereto, with various amendments, which were concurred in.

READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read a first and second time and appropriately referred.

At 1:40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. WAITE introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of Notaries Public by the Governor.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported back the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States of land needed for a Custom House in Chicago, etc. The bill, which is the one introduced by Mr. Hughes, was read the second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, offered a bill appropriating $20,000 to repair and enlarge the Supreme Court House at Mount Vernon.

Mr. MERRITT introduced a bill to quiet rights and titles where evidence is lost in part or whole.

Mr. AUSTIN offered a bill to appropriate to Sweet Jellenbeck in former appropriations for the support of the Penitentiary. The amount is left blank, and will be filled when the sums due to the creditors of the prison have been reported by the special committee.

The bill for city courts in towns of over 3,000 people was read a first time. A motion to send it back to the Committee on Judicial Department was lost.

Mr. CLOUD, of Macoupin, introduced a bill authorizing married women to make contracts, and fixing their liability.

The bill for a verdict of three-fourths of a jury in civil cases was read a first time.

Mr. DWIGHT introduced a bill to amend the statute in relation to wills.

STATE LIBRARY.

The bill appropriating $5,800 for the State Library was read a second time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill was read the second time.

Mr. CASEY presented an amendment to Hale Jemison, Hamilton, and White, and Franklin, Williamson, Saline, and Gallatin. This makes no politics in the bill.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. FLEHARTY offered as an amendment the joint resolution published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A motion to make the consideration of the bill the special order for Wednesday morning was agreed to.

APPEALS FROM SUPERVISORS.

The bill to provide for appeals from the Board of Supervisors of any county, was read the second time and sent to the Judiciary Committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn was not agreed to: yeas, 26; nays, 32.

A motion for a call of the House was lost.

House declared adjourned.

UTAH.

The Mormon Murder Case in Court.—Brigham Expected.—Thanksgiving Day Masonic Festival.—Cold Weather.—Fo Ballo.—Trains Delayed.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 26.—Hon. C. H. Hempstead, on behalf of the defendants in the case of The People vs. Wm. Hickman, Sigsbuth, and others, for murder, to quash the indictment, occupied this

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A SENSIBLE PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON Nov. 29. C. C. Fulton, a member of the General Republican committee, writes a letter to the *Baltimore American*, this morning, that they propose to introduce in the committee a resolution urging and recommending Republicans of all the States to refrain from sending Federal office holders as delegates to the National Republican Convention. The Committee maintain that the masses of the people, men who would neither seek nor hold office, are the most earnest and persistent of those who desire the renomination of President Grant, and as those who oppose his renomination have asserted that the voice of the people on this subject has been stifled by the office holders as delegates to the National Convention, the Committee propose to show the falsity of such statements by confining the delegations entirely to those who not hold office. The renomination of President Grant by such a convention will, says Mr. Fulton, silence all cavillers on the subject, and conduce to the unity and harmony of party everywhere.

FLORIDA.

Notwithstanding the recommendations of Senator Osborne, of Florida, the President has determined not to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Jackson and Calhoun Counties in that State. Hereafter this extreme measure will not be resorted to simply at the request, or unless backed up something more than the sub-committee's reports. The Attorney General has been instructed to take these reports as they are made, and investigate each district thoroughly when these outrages are reported, and when satisfied that the disloyal combinations are too formidable to be put down by the State authorities, to make recommendations to the President to that effect. The present enforcement bill will expire by limitation with the coming Congress, and it is intimated that the President will recommend in his forthcoming message that its operations be extended for one year more.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Senor Roberts, Spanish Minister Resident here, has been in communication to-day with the authorities at Havana, relative to Cuban affairs. He seems to be impressed with the necessity of doing something to preserve amity between his government and the United States, and informs the Havana authorities that the government here are in earnest in demanding that American residents shall be protected both in person and property.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

The report of Superintending Architect Mullett has just been prepared, with reference to the government buildings in Chicago, he says:

In my last report I called attention to the fact that, although the entire space within the Custom House Building at Chicago, including the cellar, had been occupied, it was still necessary to hire from the census superintendent, and other private parties in the Rose or West Building, and there are hours behind.

The Union Pacific trains are said to be thirty

FOREIGN.

Further Particulars of the Communist Executions in France.

The Belgian Ministry Forced to Resign.

The Germans Fortifying the Passes of the Vosges.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Noon.—The latest bulletin from Sandringham reports that there has been no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales since yesterday. The fever is not so great, and the patient is eased and obtains some sleep, by which he is greatly strengthened. Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of the case, anxiety with regard to the result is not removed.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The physicians' bulletin, dated 6 o'clock this evening, says the Prince has passed a quiet day. As an indication that the condition of His Royal Highness is not considered dangerous, it may be stated that his physicians consider it necessary to issue only two bulletins each day. Should the case become critical, bulletins would be published every hour.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Midnight.—At a late hour to-night there was no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A special despatch from Paris says that the execution of the Communist Rossel was attended by a scene of the most revolting character. Archbishop Foyt attended the condemned man in his cell, and Bourgeois by the side of the convict carriage, immediately after which Rossel jumped from the carriage, and ran a short distance, but was soon recaptured by the guard. He walked with difficulty, and was supported by clergymen. Rossel limped from the spot assigned to him, even although he was supported by clergymen. Five shots from the guard failed to kill him, although he was shot through the heart. He walked with a firm step. Bourgeois was then taken out, and the sentence of the court-martial was read. At the conclusion of the court-martial Bourgeois handed his handkerchief to the attending clergyman in a cool, deliberate manner, and had his eyes blindfolded. There were four soldiers present. The different bands struck up the music of a brilliant march almost immediately after the execution, until the troops were far from the scene of the execution. The fresh evidence of this tragedy has produced a very deep sensation in the camp at Satory, in Paris, and Versailles.

Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A despatch dated Berlin, yesterday, says: "The French Foreign Office has received intelligence that the fortifications of the passes of the Vosges mountains in the direction of Belfort have been relieved by order of the German Government. The abandonment of the difficulty with Brazil is now probable, and the excitement on the subject is now subsiding."

DARMSTADT, Nov. 29.—The press throughout the country comments upon the proposed assassination of German princes on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of France, and the almost hostile demands of the latter from punishment. The demands of the military party for a more energetic and efficient action to put an end to the outrage.

Bismarck was unable to attend the opening of the Prussian Diet, in consequence of protracted indisposition.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Germans have commenced to build fortifications in the Passes of the Vosges.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King. The entire cabinet has resigned, the accompaniment of their resignations is the announcement that the policy of duttable merchandize from foreign countries under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, that it will continue to augment for years to come. Under all the circumstances I believe that the necessities of the government require the purchase of the remainder of the block on which the Custom House is located, and the erection thereon without delay of a building sufficient in capacity to accommodate the branches of the government service in that city."

THE PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL.

Regarding the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, Mr. Mullett agrees with the Supervising Surgeon, that the property should be sold, and a more suitable site for a hospital on the pavillion system be purchased. He thinks the present property will sell for enough to meet all expenses of the change.

ST. LOUIS.

The recommendations for new buildings at St. Louis are renewed, but to erect a building within the limit of the present appropriation would be but a waste of money. A new building is undoubtedly needed, but should not be commenced unless the government can afford to spend an amount necessary to produce the proper result.

(To the Associated Press.)

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Treasury Department to-day received sixteen millions of called 6 per cent bonds from London. Altogether the Secretary of the Treasury has called fifty-three millions of the one hundred millions of called bonds, of which it will only be requisite to redeem in coin between six and seven millions, which have already been provided for. The remaining portion has already been offered for new 5 per cents. It is confidently believed at the Treasury Department that the negotiations connected with the syndicate will all be completed without any unusual disturbances in the money market. The syndicate operations will not affect in any way the Secretary's needs monthly, programmes for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Newcomb Demary, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, for snow plows.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

It is supposed at the Navy Department that the Tigress, having yesterday been ordered to Havana will arrive there to-day. The Worcester, now at Boston, will be flag-ship of the North Atlantic fleet. Admiral Lee having, it is said, left Washington, to-day, to join his flag-ship at Norfolk, cannot immediately join the squadron, as the Captain reported this morning, that she first requires repairs. The Tennessee is nominally in commission, but will not be fitted for sea. The Worcester takes her place. The Kansas and Nipsic will soon join the squadron. The Shenandoah, which recently started for Brazil, will be recalled for temporary duty in the squadron. The authorities do not apprehend any difficulties at Havana with American citizens, but say the return of the squadron to the North Atlantic is in accordance with the usual custom. Those at Havana with American citizens, but say the return of the squadron to the North Atlantic is in accordance with the usual custom. Those at Havana will remain for the protection of our citizens, should necessity for it occur. They look upon the recent disturbances in Havana as merely of a local character, and as significant of the assumed importance of the volunteers against the Spanish authorities. The Congress, now at New York, will, it is supposed, go to the Mediterranean, to relieve the Guerriere as flagship of the fleet.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed C. W. Babcock Surveyor General of Kansas; General J. W. Vandeverer, of Iowa, and N. Hilton, of St. Louis, United States Commissioners to examine and report upon the roads and telegraph lines of Kansas, and the Texas Railway Company in the Indian Territory.

ARRIVALS.

Vice President Colfax and family, Senators Morton, and Morrill, of Maine, with their families, and Senator Sumner, arrived to-day. There are now about thirty members of Congress in Washington.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Arrived this morning, special steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong November 20, and Yokohama November 7, with a full cargo of teas and merchandize, mainly bound East, overland.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 3—Noon.—There is much comment by foreigners and Japanese at the action of the American Government on abandoning intercourse with Corea. It is considered as a detriment to our national honor and highly prejudicial to our foreign interest both in China and Japan and should never have been undertaken unless the Americas people were prepared to carry out their intention.

It is rumored that a demonstration against the Japanese island of Tsushiea lying between Magasaka and Corea, has been made by Corea, she claiming that as Corean territory.

The Ambassador to China has returned to Yedo and, some diplomatic mistake having occurred, it is reported they have brought no treaty with them. China wanted a treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, which Japan is hardly in a condition to accede to.

Troubles have broken out in the southern districts of Japan in opposition to the government edict abrogating the position o Diamios in absorbing the trading and giving nothing in return.

Rice was never more plentiful than the present year, and the Governor is called upon to export and supply the Saigon market, where the crops have entirely failed.

The railroad to Yeddo from Yokohama will probably be finished the present year, but it is so poorly ballasted that it will have to be rebuilt within another year. Telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Osaka will soon be completed, and direct communication with Europe and America insured.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The rising barometer, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Thursday, over the lakes and Atlantic coast, the wind increasing to brisk northwest in New England, but diminishing and veering to the north from the lower lakes to North Carolina. Easterly winds, with threatening weather on the Gulf States, with cloudy weather on the south Atlantic coast. The snow west of Kansas and Nebraska will probably extend eastward over those States.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Cleveland, Cairo, Rochester, Norfolk, and New York, and are ordered for New London, Boston, and Portland.

The Mace-Coburn Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The Mace-Coburn mill occurs to morrow, within fifty miles of New Orleans. Many noted pugilists are here. The police report the influx of a large number of roughs and thieves.

FINANCIAL.

I WILL LOAN MONEY ON REPUBLIC INSURANCE Company's scrip, furniture, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals, or buy the same. JAS. R. STOREY, 101 South Clinton st.

J. M. BENEDICT HAS MONEY TO LOAN ON household property and other chattel and collateral securities. 101 West Washington st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos and other personal property, and the same bought. TUNNICLIFF, 42 West Lake st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, and other good collaterals, at 8 per cent, 90 days, and on real estate at current rates. Commercial paper discounted. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Wabash st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SHORT TIME; DIAmonds and all kinds of security taken; notes bought. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

TO LOAN—MONEY—ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, &c., &c.—Cash paid for gold dust, old gold and silver and valuables of every description. GOLDSMITH'S Loan office, 162 State st., between Monroe and Taylor.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS OF $500 OR upward, on city real estate, at 8,265 on good Hillsdale farms. E. L. PEASE, 111 West Madison st.

$1,500 WANTED, TO BORROW THE above amount, for one or more years, upon unincumbered southside property, worth $3,000. Address A H W, 162 Wabash av.

$10,000 TO LOAN FROM THREE TO five years in sums of $500 to $1,000. HARRY HAMMOND, Attorney, Hammond Smith's Block.

$100,000—I WILL PAY CASH 65 CENTS on the dollar for this amount of adjusted claims against Republic Insurance Company. Address, stating amount, H. B., Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, on first-class real estate security. Commercial paper bought and sold. A. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY, FROM $40,000 to $60,000, in exchange for northern Illinois farm lands and cash. Address HENRY O., Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT 25x100 OR 50 FEET FRONT, in Lakeside, and Monroe and Lake-sts. J. H. KELLEY, 161 Madison st., corner Harlem.

WANTS RESIDENCE FOR $8,000 OR $40,000 cash, or exchange for north forest. It can be had at a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 154 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A PRIVATE HOUSE, with modern conveniences, for immediate occupancy, between Harrison and Sixteenth-sts., for business purposes, or would rent house and basement. Address H G, 154 Wabash av., basement.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL new 7-room cottage and lot at North Evanston, on easy terms. Apply to owner, until sold, LIA BROWN, 91 West Washington st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT HINSDALE Depot, new, and furnished house, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 80 State st., by the Owner, O. J. STOUGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER AD-vertising; legal, private, speedy and common law business attended to. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1126 Wabash-av.

FOR A BONUS OF $25 AN ACTIVE MAN AC-quainted with Chicago merchants can secure a position with a responsible house, paying $2,000 per month. Address BONUS, Tribune office.

JUST ARRIVED, PER ANCHOR LINE STEAMer, from Glasgow, Scotland, several thousand yards patent lappet, spotted, striped and plain Swiss muslins, also checking, or slater's felt, and about 5,000 temporary office cards. Call at once, Room 11 HEDGER BROTHERS.

LUBER—WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER sawed to order. We have four large mills constantly at work, and can fill orders promptly. Lumber dry, prices reasonable, long credit given to responsible parties. If you will please call on H. FOWLER & CO., Room 1 No. 31 Canal st.

PARTIES INTENDING GOING TO CALIfornia [illegible] will be benefitted by communicating with the undersigned. Send your address to H. E. P., No. 161 Dutton's Grove av.

STOKES' ORIGINAL METAL BOW DRILLS, the only drill that stood the test and was fit for use after passing through the Chicago fire. Price, $12. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. Also manufacturers' agents for Maryland and Pennsylvania. J. F. MEYERS, sole agent, Pennsylvania Depot, 1 F. STOKES, agent for Illinois, 81 Third-av.

SPORTSMEN—TWO FINE NEW CENTRAL fire breech-loaders and two muzzle-loading guns, at 816 Halsted st.

WANTED—EVERY TEAMSTER IN THE CITY to go to CLEMENT & SAYERS, 290 Milwaukee-av. and buy an army overcoat.

WANTED—CAST-OFF CLOTHING, WATCHES, jewelry, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, diving, dry goods, etc. Cash paid at HARTLEY'S, 31 West Lake st.

WANTED—ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH to call before leaving Chicago for $2 and to all points in the lowest rates. Apply at 240 West Randolph st., cigar store.

WANTED—HALF OF THE WHOLE OF A MERchantile or manufacturing business, which will pay 25 per cent. Parties of capital only. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE dwelling. A. H. PEASE, 111 West Madison st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR INSIDE property, a lot of goods, a store building, or a stock of groceries. C. W. FAY, 9 West Randolph st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents wanted. Business new. Address NOVELTY CO., Marshall, Mich. Circulars free.

$18,000—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THE above amount wishes to purchase a half interest in an established business. Address, with real name and staiding nature of business, A B, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS which he can lay out a first-class general agency business can hear of a permanent situation where he will be established several years. Call at once. WOLFE & FINLEY, 154 Dearborn st.

A LARGE AND WELL ESTABLISHED AND profitable retail tailoring business for sale, in one of the best towns in Illinois. Sales for cash or good paper only and [illegible] 25 yards. Also, an established boot and shoe business, invoicing $10 to $12 per day; sheep skins per day; and a good harness business. This being the great hide, [illegible] Native stamps given in exchange for goods. Address [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Rare chance for those wishing to engage in it. Inquire of or address MOORE, care of H. R. STANLEY & BRO., 81 Lake st.

A RARE CHANCE—A VALUABLE LEASE ON one and one-half lots for sale on Halsted st., with new building. Early obtained a lease of the lots. Will sell cheap. Apply to ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, 39 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE AND rent, with power to rent—Good supply and custom. Address L. G. RAPIE, Chatsham, Will County, Ill.

GROCERY FOR SALE—FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, first-class location, established, trade all cash, good reasons for selling. C. COLE, 152 West Madison-st.

HALF INTEREST IN RENT PAYING RESIdence property for sale. Apply to Capt. CANNON, KIMBALL & CO., 153 Dearborn-av.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF STORE 161 West Madison-st., for sale. Inquire of H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Loan Agency, 156 West Madison-st.

TOOLS, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &C. &C. of the Chicago Sash, Blind and Machine Shop, for sale, at a bargain, being in the way of other business. Also, all machine shop, three lots, corner Illinois, &c., are all for sale on easy terms. Address or call on SHOR & CO., Illinois st., bridge.

WANTED—TO LEAVE FOR THE PACIFIC my stock of harness, trimmers' tools, and store fixtures.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSIness of $1,000 capital. $50 profit per month. $8500 buys with $1,000 capital. $50 monthly for bonds or farthest capital. 351 State st., Room 7.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL SORREL MARE.—THE FINder will please return same to 1 Wabash-av. Wm. Wyler-st., and be rewarded.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED DURING boats for Sarnia, N. Y., to Sunset R. R. Co., for 60 days from this date, I will not be responsible for any debts of the crew. CORNELL, Chicago, 1871.

LOST—DOG—LAST HEARD OF IN THE MIDDLE of last week a setter dog, white with black spots. Liberal reward at 108 Fourteenth-st. G. SLOCUM.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON LAST ONE gold bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by the Worcester, now at Boston, will be flag-ship of the North Atlantic fleet. Admiral Lee having, it is said, left Washington, to-day, to join his flag-ship at Norfolk, cannot immediately join the squadron, as the Captain reported this morning, that she first requires repairs. The Tennessee is nominally in commission, but will not be fitted for sea. The Worcester takes her place. The Kansas and Nipsic will soon join the squadron. The Shenandoah, which recently started for Brazil, will be recalled for temporary duty in the squadron. The authorities do not apprehend any difficulties at Havana with American citizens, but say the return of the squadron to the North Atlantic is in accordance with the usual custom. Those at Havana will remain for the protection of our citizens, should necessity for it occur. They look upon the recent disturbances in Havana as merely of a local character, and as significant of the assumed importance of the volunteers against the Spanish authorities. The Congress, now at New York, will, it is supposed, go to the Mediterranean, to relieve the Guerriere as flagship of the fleet.

FOUND—ON MONDAY EVENING OF THE 27th inst., on Halsted-st., between Twelfth and Halsted-st. & 12th sts., a sum of money. Owner can have the same by calling at Chubb's Opera House, Halsted-st., between 12th and 13th sts., proving property and paying charges. If not called for in 10 days it will be sold for same. Address the office of the Tribune, No. 151 Halsted-st.

FOUND—OCTOBER 14, 1871, ON MICHIGAN-av., a one-horse open buggy. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. If not called for in 10 days it will be sold for same. Address J. F. B., 536 Wabash-av.

MISSING—SAMUEL SWALES, A CARPENTER, left home on Saturday last, 25th inst., about 12 o'clock, and has not been heard from since. Any information will be thankfully received by Laura Brewery, corner of Pine-st. and Chicago-av.

TAKEN FROM GILLETT'S STABLE, CORner of State and Illinois-sts., on the night of the great fire, a dark bay mare, about fifty-three hands high. Whoever will return the same to CARHART, 1,000 Prairie-av. will be rewarded by returning to CARHART, 1,000 Prairie-av.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 27TH INST., NEAR Union Stock Yards, a brown mare, about three years old, with two scratched fore legs. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. KHOMPHOM & RUBLE, 1042 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—250,000 RED BRICK, BELOW MARket price. Call at once. WOLFE & FINLEY, 154 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—CHEESE, A NO. 1 AT BARGAIN, from 9 to 12 cents, at wholesale; also, horse and wagon, and a sleigh. No. 89 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 CLEAR WHITE WOOD LUMber, dressed and undressed; qualities black. Address [illegible] 101 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—150,000 AI OLD BRICK, ON THE ground or delivered in lots to suit, on Sedgwick st., just north of Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE AN ADAMS NEW Invoice of all kinds of security taken; notes bought. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

TO LOAN—MONEY—ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, &c., &c.—Cash paid for gold dust, old gold and silver and valuables of every description. GOLDSMITH'S Loan office, 162 State st., between Monroe and Taylor.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS OF $500 OR upward, on city real estate, at 8,265 on good Hillsdale farms. E. L. PEASE, 111 West Madison st.

$1,500 WANTED, TO BORROW THE above amount, for one or more years, upon unincumbered southside property, worth $3,000. Address A H W, 162 Wabash av.

$10,000 TO LOAN FROM THREE TO five years in sums of $500 to $1,000. HARRY HAMMOND, Attorney, Hammond Smith's Block.

$100,000—I WILL PAY CASH 65 CENTS on the dollar for this amount of adjusted claims against Republic Insurance Company. Address, stating amount, H. B., Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, on first-class real estate security. Commercial paper bought and sold. A. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY, FROM $40,000 to $60,000, in exchange for northern Illinois farm lands and cash. Address HENRY O., Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT 25x100 OR 50 FEET FRONT, in Lakeside, and Monroe and Lake-sts. J. H. KELLEY, 161 Madison st., corner Harlem.

WANTS RESIDENCE FOR $8,000 OR $40,000 cash, or exchange for north forest. It can be had at a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 154 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A PRIVATE HOUSE, with modern conveniences, for immediate occupancy, between Harrison and Sixteenth-sts., for business purposes, or would rent house and basement. Address H G, 154 Wabash av., basement.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL new 7-room cottage and lot at North Evanston, on easy terms. Apply to owner, until sold, LIA BROWN, 91 West Washington st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT HINSDALE Depot, new, and furnished house, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 80 State st., by the Owner, O. J. STOUGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER AD-vertising; legal, private, speedy and common law business attended to. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1126 Wabash-av.

FOR A BONUS OF $25 AN ACTIVE MAN AC-quainted with Chicago merchants can secure a position with a responsible house, paying $2,000 per month. Address BONUS, Tribune office.

JUST ARRIVED, PER ANCHOR LINE STEAMer, from Glasgow, Scotland, several thousand yards patent lappet, spotted, striped and plain Swiss muslins, also checking, or slater's felt, and about 5,000 temporary office cards. Call at once, Room 11 HEDGER BROTHERS.

LUBER—WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER sawed to order. We have four large mills constantly at work, and can fill orders promptly. Lumber dry, prices reasonable, long credit given to responsible parties. If you will please call on H. FOWLER & CO., Room 1 No. 31 Canal st.

PARTIES INTENDING GOING TO CALIfornia [illegible] will be benefitted by communicating with the undersigned. Send your address to H. E. P., No. 161 Dutton's Grove av.

STOKES' ORIGINAL METAL BOW DRILLS, the only drill that stood the test and was fit for use after passing through the Chicago fire. Price, $12. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. Also manufacturers' agents for Maryland and Pennsylvania. J. F. MEYERS, sole agent, Pennsylvania Depot, 1 F. STOKES, agent for Illinois, 81 Third-av.

SPORTSMEN—TWO FINE NEW CENTRAL fire breech-loaders and two muzzle-loading guns, at 816 Halsted st.

WANTED—EVERY TEAMSTER IN THE CITY to go to CLEMENT & SAYERS, 290 Milwaukee-av. and buy an army overcoat.

WANTED—CAST-OFF CLOTHING, WATCHES, jewelry, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, diving, dry goods, etc. Cash paid at HARTLEY'S, 31 West Lake st.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT Ropiquet House, 105 Washington-st., at 50 cents to $1.00.

WANTED—A NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISsion, city or town; cash money. JONES, 309 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH to call before leaving Chicago for $2 and to all points on the lowest rates. Apply at 240 West Randolph st., cigar store.

WANTED—HALF OF THE WHOLE OF A MERchantile or manufacturing business, which will pay 25 per cent. Parties of capital only. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE dwelling. A. H. PEASE, 111 West Madison st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR INSIDE property, a lot of goods, a store building, or a stock of groceries. C. W. FAY, 9 West Randolph st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents wanted. Business new. Address NOVELTY CO., Marshall, Mich. Circulars free.

$18,000—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THE above amount wishes to purchase a half interest in an established business. Address, with real name and staiding nature of business, A B, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS which he can lay out a first-class general agency business can hear of a permanent situation where he will be established several years. Call at once. WOLFE & FINLEY, 154 Dearborn st.

A NO. 1 BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A complete job printing office, consisting of paper, envelopes, etc., situated in a city of 8,000 inhabitants, 40 miles from Chicago. Will invoice from $12,000 to $15,000. Reason given for selling, ill health. Address or apply to LEE & CO., Lee's Advertising Agency, 41 State-st., within five days.

A LARGE AND WELL ESTABLISHED AND profitable retail tailoring business for sale, in one of the best towns in Illinois. Sales for cash or good paper only and [illegible] 25 yards. Also, an established boot and shoe business, invoicing $10 to $12 per day; sheep skins per day; and a good harness business. This being the great hide, [illegible] Native stamps given in exchange for goods. Address [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Rare chance for those wishing to engage in it. Inquire of or address MOORE, care of H. R. STANLEY & BRO., 81 Lake st.

A RARE CHANCE—A VALUABLE LEASE ON one and one-half lots for sale on Halsted st., with new building. Early obtained a lease of the lots. Will sell cheap. Apply to ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, 39 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE AND rent, with power to rent—Good supply and custom. Address L. G. RAPIE, Chatsham, Will County, Ill.

GROCERY FOR SALE—FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, first-class location, established, trade all cash, good reasons for selling. C

NEW YORK.

Order Issued for the Arrest of Mayor Hall.

Additional Frauds Brought to Light in Brooklyn.

Market Reports--Advance in Western Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.--The Sub-Treasury disbursed, to-day, $4,000,000 in gold against checks to the amount of $8,000,000 issued in payment of the called-in five-twenty bonds. The money market responded to these heavy disbursements by free offerings to lend at 6 @ 6½ per cent on call, and the supply largely in excess of demand. The disbursements of gold by the government on account of the called-in five-twenty bonds will strengthen the bank reserves, and insure a period of universal ease in the money market during the month of December, thus preventing the customary stringency in loans at this season. The European money markets are also well supplied with loanable funds, so that the foreign bankers in this city will have larger balances than usual to lend here. Some of the foreign bankers are endeavoring to lend considerable sums on time.

GOLD.

The markets generally were dull to-day. Gold fluctuated between 110 3-8a110 1-2. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 2, 2 1-2, 2, 4, and 6 per cent to flat. At the Assistant Treasurer's to-day the bids for government gold amounted to $4,005,000, at prices ranging from 110 to 110 40-100, and the awards, $1,000,000, were made at 110 37 1-2@110 40-100. As to the immediate future of gold it is impossible to say, and it is useless to indulge in speculations in regard to it, as everything depends upon the amount which will come out for the December settlements, and the sum to be sold next month. It is estimated that, were all the shorts to cover immediately, there would not be gold enough in the Treasury to supply the demand, so largely is the market oversold. The temptation to go short is very great, for about the only money that has been made in the Gold Room lately has been on the short side.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

declined, in sympathy with gold, but closed steady. Central Pacific bonds were strong at 109 1-2 to 109 3-4; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds closed at 91 3-8 to 91 1-4; land grants, 77 to 79 3-8; incomes, 81 1-4 to 84 1-2; and stock, 27 1-4 to 27 3-8.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firm, and advanced. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are quoted at 109 to 109 1-8, with very little business.

THE STOCK MARKET.

was strong and advanced 1-2 to 1 per cent. In the middle of the day there was a slight reaction, but afterward the market again improved. The most active stocks were Rock Island, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Western Union. The promised ease in money consequent upon the sale of gold disbursed from the Treasury in December, operated greatly to the fair prospects in stocks. The cliques are now said to be operating for a rise.

THANKSGIVING.

To-morrow, being Thanksgiving day, will be observed as a close legal holiday, and no business will be transacted at the banks or by business firms, or on the Stock Exchange. All the boards have adjourned over until Friday.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was firm, and there was some shipping demand; 16,000 barrels extra State sold at $6.85, but the trade, as is usual before a close holiday, operated sparingly. The wheat market was firmer early for cash, but closed heavy. The demand was for the trade, and investments. The firmness in freights checked the export demand.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, last night, the resignation of Henry G. Stebbins, recently appointed Commissioner of Parks, and General Barlow, chosen State Attorney General, were accepted. The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer was chosen Chairman, and Jas. W. Brown Vice Chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing to the people of this city the substantial fruits of their victory in the recent election over corruption, this committee proposes to use its utmost efforts to secure at the earliest possible moment the removal of the present Mayor from the office he now holds.

Recalling the fact that it was he who aided in deriving the interests of corruption the present ring and charter and plot for robbing the treasury of the city by the audit of false and fraudulent claims; that it was he who filled various responsible offices and departments with men who have now been condemned by the indignant verdict of the people; that it was he who, having the sole power of appointing inspectors and poll clerks, filled them with offices generally with Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans, meaning to rob the honest electors of their suffrages; and, when an honest man was duly appointed Deputy Comptroller, used his whole influence and influence to prevent him from entering upon the duties of that office; we hold him responsible for the frauds of the past, and debar the efforts of the people to discover and punish the guilty parties, and to suspend further audacities in plundering the City Treasury; we demand for immediate resignation.

Resolved, That if the Mayor shall consider it his duty the express will of the people, and shall persist in retaining the office, this Committee of Seventy and Citizens will be instructed to prepare and present to the proper authorities articles of impeachment, and will be held in readiness and efficient to remove him at once without waiting for the execution of a new charter or other remedial measures.

CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

The bondsmen were accepted on Mr. Connolly's bail bond last night--Philip Smith qualifying in $100,000, and Robert Bonner in $250,000. The sheriff of the Sheriff is to accept some of the sureties leaves a balance of $200,000 yet to be raised.

The small-pox is spreading, and the Sanitary Inspector thinks it likely to become epidemic. The Health Department have not the requisite funds to adopt the necessary preventive measures.

COURTS HALLS ARREST.

Judge Brady, it appears, granted the order for the arrest of Mayor Hall on a similar complaint to those against Tweed and Connolly. The Mayor was known at the City Hall during the forenoon, and they were disappointed. It is supposed he will secure bondsmen and save the annoyance of remaining in custody on Thanksgiving. The bail bonds will be for a million of dollars. The original charge is stated to justify it two millions.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

The Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank reports that the assets of the bank are $1,000,000. Liabilities $470,000. If these assets realize their full value the depositors will receive 53 per cent, less the necessary expenses. The loans amount to $146,000 on personal security without collateral.

The Receiver of the depositors will be paid in full; the stockholders will be paid in full; the stockholders get nothing.

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The Receiver of the depositors

CHICAGO.

BY STELL, OF LACKAWANNA.

The bells ring out on the midnight,
As never before they rung—
Like the bacchanal war of demons,
With curses upon their tongue:
And thousands of whitened faces,
And ready-questioning eyes,
Glare out of the Same-ill blackness—
Glare up at the blood-red skies.

The bells fly out in the darkness,
And shriek on the startled air:
And mothers, with weak babes clinging,
Are flush with a great despair;
For the blaze of a hundred towers
Is scorching the roofs below;
And the walls of their homes are crackling—
Oh, heavens! where shall they go?

The bells cry out in the midnight,
And moan like a thing in pain:
While nearer the hot breath rushes,
And nearer the fiery rain:
And the wild-eyed steed, and his rider,
Go moaning the stifling wind,
With a frantic crowd before them—
And a deluge of flame behind.

The bells! Oh the bells are maddened!
And the timbers crash and fall!
And arches and columns crumble!
But the stars keep silent all!
And the lakeside watchers ripple
As if it were but a jest,
That a city is laid in ruins—
The noblest of all the West.

The sun peers out from the eastward,
And smiles in a mocking way,
At the charred and blackened fragments
Of a beautiful yesterday!
And his fingers twine and tangle
With the red locks of the fire,
By the frenzied breeze quickened,
Till higher they stream, and higher.

Oh! the wailing of homeless children,
In the light of the autumn morn!
Oh! the haggard and hungry faces
Of the watchers, weak and worn!
Oh! the smothered and maddening curses,
That the simoon's breath laid low!
Oh! the hopes of a lifetime shattered
By a single midnight blow!

In the light of the autumn morning!
Yes see, how the pale flames leap!
And see, how they curl and quiver,
As on with the boast they sweep!
Oh hurrying feet, fly faster!
Pause not for a clinging rest!
For your city by doom is stricken—
The proudest of all the West.

For your very lives, get faster!
For dare, for a glance, turn back!
For the tooth of a horrible monster
Are gnashing it on your track!
Oh! where your dear homes nestled
But sickening firebrands hiss;
And on! to the shelterless prairie!
'Tis kinder air than this.

The bells—they are tired of ringing
In the sunshine's pitiless glare;
And children, with sobbing wearied,
Sleep on in the shivering air:
And men, with a splendid manhood,
Chivalric, stately, and true,
Turn into cowards's fascers
And faint, "What can we do?"

And the hopeful winds give answer—
And the blue mists grave respond,
And a radiant morrow hastens
Somewhere in the broad beyond:
Up from the sad, gray ashes,
Shall rise—by the world confessed—
Why, the very fairest
Of all the Imperial West.

And the winds not alone give answer,
Nor alone the waves reply;
But the voice, with soul heroic,
Of the hills in his Sabbath sky,
Of the ruins of church and altar,
And all that his life holds dear,
Bathes words of a child-like pleading,
In Heaven's low-listening ear.

And down through the hazy sunlight
That glazes on his silver hair,
He stands, with his dark around him
In the sad October air,
Giving a benediction
Of holy and helpful rest,
To a people adorne with purpose—
The bravest of all the West.

CHICAGO, November, 1871.

ALEXIS.

A Interview With the Grand Duke.

CHICAGO (Nov. 29) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Grand Duke Alexis arriving as he was going down stairs, and followed the rule. He is tall, athletic, and strong, as formerly built a young gentleman as you could fix a model's eye. His head must be six feet high, he has broad shoulders, strong arms and big feet. Being a blonde, his light complexioned, and has light hair and beard, and the color and in quantity. He has good teeth. The photographs picture of him I have seen do not give any idea of him, because they give him dark hair and beard. His beard doesn't grow to much, and his hair is cut short, sticks no from the forehead. It would satisfy if it was long enough to have a part.

It will be any gratification to the ladies to learn, I can tell them that the Grand Duke has a beautiful hand. It is large, but beautifully shaped; the fingers are long and finely tapered, and the nails are tipped pink and of regulation pattern—long enough to be white and narrow, but not long enough to be clumsy and fair as a baby's, but a trifle pink. Through the negligence of a nurse in childhood, during a very severe winter, the thumb of his left hand was frozen and the symmetry of that hand is thus destroyed. As we entered the room I took a survey of it. It is large enough for the purpose, but by no means spacious, and furnished not half as well as some of the hotel bedrooms in Cincinnati. A handsome rug was in the centre of the room, and others before the lounge and bed, the floor was covered with oilcloth. Just at the foot of the bed was a Russia mackinaw oilcloth. The furniture was very much nothing exits. It showed the taste of a refined woman, for there was a nice thing of cretonne in the curtains, the screens, chairs, and the ornaments of ribbons gay binding. The curtains and the coverlet of the bed, a dressing-was covered with blue, with white figures over it, the borders being fluted. Some of the dressing-mirror was also covered with cretonne edged with blue. An upright piano was in the room, and many articles of ornament. There was a basin for water over the bed, and there was a picture of the Savior in a gilt frame. There was a picture of Louis XV. time, of satin, with gilded bronze ornaments. There were many small pictures in this room, and photographs of distinguished persons, and a bible, and then, when a little rested, he would resume his crawling. Finally, a farmer passing by in a wagon heard his cries and came to his assistance. He was immediately taken to Mr. Curtis' house, and everything done to alleviate his sufferings, while a man came post haste to Jackson for Dr. Tunnicliff. He went out and had sled on the snow part way down the hill, out of his reach. He stretched and strained, but it was all to no purpose; he could not reach it. A bright idea struck him; he tore off a small limb that was partially broken, and with it, after many and repeated trials and failures, succeeded in dragging the axe within reach. Then came the slow and painful operation of cutting himself loose. He could neither sit nor stand; and, reclining in a half-sitting posture, he hacked and haggled through eighteen inches of solid, wood, and released his leg. He could not step upon it; it was broken at the ankle, and bruised in addition. He painfully worked his way to the top of the hill

The Chicago Tribune.

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No. 18 Canal st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

In order to afford the printers and other employes of THE TRIBUNE an opportunity to celebrate Thanksgiving Day according to their inclinations and the injunction of the President and Governor, no paper will be issued from this office on Friday morning.

THANKSGIVING.

The return of the thanksgiving festival has more than ordinary significance to the people of Chicago. Never in the history of civilized peoples has such a calamity fallen so suddenly upon so large a number of civilized persons, as that which destroyed the heart of this city in October last. Though a hundred thousand persons were rendered homeless in a few hours; though a majority of these endured suffering and privations; though many were bereft of all they had, and have been indebted to others for food and shelter, though hundreds of households mourn the loss of dear faces, which were last seen in that direful conflagration, nevertheless, no people have such cause for special thanksgiving as the stricken people of this great city.

In the Chicago fire it has been demonstrated that human sympathies and human love are limited to no geographical lines, bounded by no seas, circumscribed by no degrees of latitude, but are as broad as Christendom. The world is better for this calamity. This universal exhibition of brotherhood has been dearly bought, even with the destruction of Chicago; for it has been shown that every blow that falls upon any considerable number of the human family is felt by all other men; and that, despite the separation of nations and the diversity of language, mankind is, after all, but one family, rejoicing in each other's prosperity, and sharing the sorrows of each afflicted. There is no one who does not think better of his race, or who does not find his own losses softened in admiration of this grand outpouring of charity and human love.

The people of Chicago have suffered what no pen can record. Individual loss has been general, and, in many cases, overwhelming. But, though sixty days have not elapsed since our ruin was accomplished, there is not a heart that does not revive in the work of restoration already far advanced. We have lost much, but much is still left us. In the light of the past, avoiding its errors and guided by its experience, we are rebuilding the burned city, and hastening the growth of the new Chicago, which shall exceed in durability and strength, as wealth, population, and power, anything that even the most sanguine had expected. For all this we have special cause for thanksgiving. The fire swept away our accumulated gains, but it did not smite down our energy. It left us our commerce; it did not destroy the agencies by which the vast trade of the city was conducted. It burned down our stores and our warehouses, but it did not destroy the business that was done in them. When we count up the sales of goods, the receipts and shipments, the labor performed and the productions resumed since the fire, and find that they have compared favorably with any corresponding period in our history, we should be ingrates indeed if from our hearts we did not give thanks for such an outcome from the great calamity.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to cede "jurisdiction to the United States over certain land and for the condemnation thereof." In the rebuilding of the city the passage of such a bill becomes a matter of the greatest importance. The block on which the Post Office formerly stood cannot probably be obtained on equitable terms in any other way. If one-half or two-thirds of the owners of the land should sell it to the government for what it is worth, the others would, perhaps, refuse to sell unless they obtained two or three prices for their property. Some would perhaps not hesitate to drive the buildings away unless they could enrich themselves from the public Treasury. This plan was adopted when the site for the Boston Post Office was selected. The government bought the land from those who were willing to sell at market prices, and then the Massachusetts Legislature gave the United States authority to condemn the remainder, which some selfish owner refused to sell at the market price. Let the provisions of this bill be carefully guarded, and made satisfactory to the authorities at Washington, and then it be passed without any unnecessary delay. More can be done during the winter to clear off the site and get it ready for putting in the foundations before spring opens; but of course Congress and the government officers cannot commence the work till this bill is passed.

ST. LOUIS NARROW-GAUGE OPPORTUNITY.

L. U. Reavis, the Champion Capital Mover, and Demonstrator of the Future Greatness, should never have left the seat of his power and gone off wool-gathering to Boston and other cities of the effete East, as he has lately done, for his absence has been taken advantage of by rival philosophers to build up expectations scarcely second to his own in C. U. M.'s, and D.'s of F. G., of St. L., or at least a designation akin to that grand title. The St. Louis Democrat, for instance, tired of harping eternally upon that one string, the Northern Missouri; or else mortified at being out-harped by its neighbor, the Republican, storms the public ear with a proposition of the first magnitude concerning a new outlet from St. Louis to the East.

This Eastern outlet business is admitted to be St. Louis' weak point, notwithstanding the "great natural highway" still lavas her levees, making only a slight detour of a few thousand miles on the route to New York and Europe. It is found that the route called Toledo, Wabash & Western, or purely "a Toledo road," while the Chicago & Alton is naught but "a Chicago road," the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute and others are run in the miserable interest of Indianapolis, and the Ohio & Mississippi in that of Cincinnati, equally hostile to or, at least, equally oblivious of the manifest destiny of the Future Capital. The through freight rates of all those are notoriously discouraging to business. It is proposed, therefore, to have constructed at once (or, perhaps, not until the snow melts away) a grand four-pronged, narrow-gauge, air-line, double-track, stone-ballasted, steel-railed, preferred-mortgage railroad, both to connect Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore directly with the Future Capital. The grand central trunk of this four-forked consolidation is to push straight through to Philadelphia taking Wheeling, W. Va., and Johnstown, Pa., in its route. The New York branch diverges from Reading, the Boston ditto from Phillipsburg, and the Baltimore ditto from Johnstown. There are also, of course, many legacies from sub-minor branches diverging to Portland, Me., Richmond, and other towns which may be fortunate enough to site their applications in season. This scheme has been carefully marked out upon a trustworthy map, and it is found that a line can be drawn to Philadelphia as straight as an arrow; and not only this, but the diverging lines, at times of the fork, are found to be either straight, or what is technically termed "broken lines." None of those hideous curves so objectionable in railroading, are found necessary upon the map. It is also found that the straightest lines pass through counties in every case. If there are no "points," as the railroad men call them, there are at least places where there ought to be points. A single glance at the map will convince any man,—especially a St Louis man,—of this.

The "points" of the proposed quadribranchial, air-line, narrow gauge, double-track, steel-railed, through-by-daylight, preferred, mortgage railroad being therefore plainly visible—"in my mind's eye, Horatio"—it is at once decided that the road must be built. But then comes up the question, How? Wherewithal? And here it is that the genius of our paper railroad builder displays itself. He casts a quick eye around St. Louis, and does not perceive the requisite $30,000,000 lying *perdu*, ready to spring to his hand. He, therefore, proceeds to lay a poll-tax upon the people of the sixty-nine counties through which the proposed narrow-gauge, air-line, etc., is to pass. This levy, which ranges from $1 to $8 *per capita*, reaches a total of $16,000,000, leaving only $13,200,000 to be raised by spontaneous development. There is no doubt whatever in the mind of the probator that the whole sum would be plunked down on the counters of the quadribranchial, air-line, narrow-gauge, stone-ballasted, steel-railed, preferred, mortgage railroad corporation, the moment it should be called for. To insure this almost spontaneous outpouring, the following plan is proposed:

It should be explained to the County Court of each county, that this road was intended to serve the fullest interests of each county; that a very large number of cars would be placed upon the road, at the rate of freight fixed down to a minimum figure, and kept there permanently, without reference to the rates of other lines; that the stock of the road should never be put upon the market, each county agreeing to forever retain its shares; that three per cent. capital and emigrants should be put at rates so low, that the roads would become the chief carriers through fare of the country; that the court of each county subscribing $100,000 should appoint one Director, and so for every additional $100,000; they might subscribe to the capital stock; that these Directors should, about the entire management of the road and choose their number, even to conductors and freight agents, if practicable.

From which it will be seen that the proposed road is to be a high moral railroad as well as a narrow-gauge one. The "County Court" of each of the assessed counties is to be persuaded that the fares by the great narrow-gauge etc., line will be placed at a phenomenally low figure—as low indeed as the prices told of by Billy Barlow, in the song, the same whose

"——mother sold eggs, and sold 'em so low,
That nobody bought of her poor Billy Barlow."

These rates will preclude the possibility of dividends; but, as an offset to that disadvantage, the court is to be allowed to choose each year a few Directors—the scheme providing for a Director for each $100,000 of capital stock, or a board of three hundred Directors in all; and that despite the separation of nations and the diversity of language, mankind is, after all, but one family, rejoicing in each other's prosperity, and sharing the sorrows of each afflicted. There is no one who does not think better of his race, or who does not find his own losses softened in admiration of this grand outpouring of charity and human love.

The people of Chicago have suffered what no pen can record. Individual loss has been general, and, in many cases, overwhelming. But, though sixty days have not elapsed since our ruin was accomplished, there is not a heart that does not revive in the work of restoration already far advanced. We have lost much, but much is still left us. In the light of the past, avoiding its errors and guided by its experience, we are rebuilding the burned city, and hastening the growth of the new Chicago, which shall exceed in durability and strength, as wealth, population, and power, anything that even the most sanguine had expected. For all this we have special cause for thanksgiving. The fire swept away our accumulated gains, but it did not smite down our energy. It left us our commerce; it did not destroy the agencies by which the vast trade of the city was conducted. It burned down our stores and our warehouses, but it did not destroy the business that was done in them. When we count up the sales of goods, the receipts and shipments, the labor performed and the productions resumed since the fire, and find that they have compared favorably with any corresponding period in our history, we should be ingrates indeed if from our hearts we did not give thanks for such an outcome from the great calamity.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to cede "jurisdiction to the United States over certain land and for the condemnation thereof." In the rebuilding of the city the passage of such a bill becomes a matter of the greatest importance. The block on which the Post Office formerly stood cannot probably be obtained on equitable terms in any other way. If one-half or two-thirds of the owners of the land should sell it to the government for what it is worth, the others would, perhaps, refuse to sell unless they obtained two or three prices for their property. Some would perhaps not hesitate to drive the buildings away unless they could enrich themselves from the public Treasury. This plan was adopted when the site for the Boston Post Office was selected. The government bought the land from those who were willing to sell at market prices, and then the Massachusetts Legislature gave the United States authority to condemn the remainder, which some selfish owner refused to sell at the market price. Let the provisions of this bill be carefully guarded, and made satisfactory to the authorities at Washington, and then it be passed without any unnecessary delay. More can be done during the winter to clear off the site and get it ready for putting in the foundations before spring opens; but of course Congress and the government officers cannot commence the work till this bill is passed.

ST. LOUIS NARROW-GAUGE OPPORTUNITY.

L. U. Reavis, the Champion Capital Mover, and Demonstrator of the Future Greatness, should never have left the seat of his power and gone off wool-gathering to Boston and other cities of the effete East, as he has lately done, for his absence has been taken advantage of by rival philosophers to build up expectations scarcely second to his own in C. U. M.'s, and D.'s of F. G., of St. L., or at least a designation akin to that grand title. The St. Louis Democrat, for instance, tired of harping eternally upon that one string, the Northern Missouri; or else mortified at being out-harped by its neighbor, the Republican, storms the public ear with a proposition of the first magnitude concerning a new outlet from St. Louis to the East.

This Eastern outlet business is admitted to be St. Louis' weak point, notwithstanding the "great natural highway" still lavas her levees, making only a slight detour of a few thousand miles on the route to New York and Europe. It is found that the route called Toledo, Wabash & Western, or purely "a Toledo road," while the Chicago & Alton is naught but "a Chicago road," the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute and others are run in the miserable interest of Indianapolis, and the Ohio & Mississippi in that of Cincinnati, equally hostile to or, at least, equally oblivious of the manifest destiny of the Future Capital. The through freight rates of all those are notoriously discouraging to business. It is proposed, therefore, to have constructed at once (or, perhaps, not until the snow melts away) a grand four-pronged, narrow-gauge, air-line, double-track, stone-ballasted, steel-railed, preferred-mortgage railroad, both to connect Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore directly with the Future Capital. The grand central trunk of this four-forked consolidation is to push straight through to Philadelphia taking Wheeling, W. Va., and Johnstown, Pa., in its route. The New York branch diverges from Reading, the Boston ditto from Phillipsburg, and the Baltimore ditto from Johnstown. There are also, of course, many legacies from sub-minor branches diverging to Portland, Me., Richmond, and other towns which may be fortunate enough to site their applications in season. This scheme has been carefully marked out upon a trustworthy map, and it is found that a line can be drawn to Philadelphia as straight as an arrow; and not only this, but the diverging lines, at times of the fork, are found to be either straight, or what is technically termed "broken lines." None of those hideous curves so objectionable in railroading, are found necessary upon the map. It is also found that the straightest lines pass through counties in every case. If there are no "points," as the railroad men call them, there are at least places where there ought to

It will be conceded by everybody that an able-bodied man, to whom $1.50 a day, for five days each week, is a desirable reward for his time and services, is unfit to be a juror; and it will likewise be conceded that this pay is entirely inadequate to compensate any man, who has any other business besides being a juror, for his time and services. To raise the pay would only make the matter worse, if possible. The remedy for the evil is in the opposite direction. Let the pay be abolished. Let mileage be paid only to jurors living more than five miles from the Court House. Let attendance be compulsory for one week, to be followed by an exemption of two years from all jury service. This can work no great hardship to any man; it will cause the professional juror to vanish, and the tax-payers will save a handsome sum of money yearly. This remedy is based upon the assumption that the average man hereabouts is now too good or too bright to decide upon such matters as come before juries; and that this community is unwise in permitting its important concerns to be decided upon by men of less than average intelligence and good character.

Mr. Charles Reade, novelist and dramatist, the author of a very good book called "The Cloister and the Hearth," and of a very bad book called "A Terrible Temptation," has addressed a communication, nearly four columns in length, to the Toronto *Globe*, in reply to the criticism of the latter work which appeared in that paper. The communication of Mr. Reade shows that gentleman to be the most thin-skinned of his profession, and will only expose him to general ridicule. It is vituperative, shallow, and egotistic. The writer of the *Globe* expressed himself very freely, as was his right, concerning the immoral character of the personages of the story, and the equally immoral tendency of the book, and was by no means singular in that respect. Every journal of any pretension in this country, and every magazine likewise, with the exception of that printed in the interests of his American publishers, condemned the story upon moral grounds. Even the exception should have been different. Mr. Reade carefully avoided any direct allusion to the morality of the story, and contented itself with eulogy of its literary character. In reply, Mr. Reade invents a word for his critics. "the anonymunicate," indulges freely in epithets, and throughout displays a vanity, coupled with ill-humor, that shows he has not avoided "a terrible temptation" to be very silly.

Mr. George H. Parker, of Davenport, Iowa, a leading Democrat of that State, well known in Illinois, publishes a letter in which he bears testimony to the truth of what THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has said concerning the Democratic party. He writes:

Having faithfully served as a member of the Democratic organization for over 20 years, and still having the same faith as to vital points of principles of that party, I am impelled to declare my conviction that the organization has outlived its usefulness, and that the leaders of the Democrats to openly acknowledge that the Democratic party is dead. Its history, or its ghost, will continue it into new life, have proved a failure. The greatest of its general policy, or, rather, the lack of general policy, will, I fear, be fatal to it, and prevent success, no matter how much we may be surprised at its success. Millinery, and other merchandise, at so much a hundred pounds.

There are other brilliant features connected with the proposed quadribranchial, air-line, narrow-gauge, etc., line, which are too numerous to be more than barely hinted here. We cannot, however, refrain from commending the enterprise to the business men of St. Louis and to the County Courts of the sixty-nine happy counties along the proposed line. If it is true that all the present outlets of St. Louis to the East discriminate against that city in their rates; or are unable to carry on her traffic, and if the "great natural highway of the future" is not now really going back on those who have been depending on it, then it is evident that a new thoroughfare must be constructed. It is also evident to the progressive mind of the present day that the hope of all otherwise hopeless regions lies in a very broad (say 20-feet), or a very narrow (say 20-inch) gauge—the progressive mind cannot quite say which, at present.

Meantime, however, St. Louis people should not neglect their efforts to redeem the traffic of the region to the north, west, and south of them, to the end that the wonderful Railroad of the Future shall have something to carry.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Among the many curious consummations, resulting from the fire, is the fact that the question of a free library in Chicago, which had been agitated in the columns of THE TRIBUNE for several weeks prior to the great fire, is about to be settled for us in England. A cable despatch of November 28 states that at a meeting of the Anglo-American Association, held November 15, a scheme for presenting the nucleus for a free library to Chicago was adopted. Communications, approving of the plan and offering assistance for its execution, were received from Mr. Disraeli, the Marquis of Lorne, Messrs. Forster, Arnold, Thomas Carlyle, and others. The Association meeting was presided over by Thomas Hughes. The movement originating with gentlemen so well known in the literary world as the above, cannot but result in securing a large and valuable collection of books. The question immediately arises—What shall we do with it? This should be made a matter of consideration at the head of the list, as it seems eminently proper to make this gift a sacred one, and to warn off all literary associations in this city from making any endeavors to secure it. This collection is the nucleus of a free library, and so considered by the donors who have united together in this generous act. If other associations have literary aspirations here, let them be literary to the one our English brethren propose to send us. Any exclusive, or narrow policy will defeat the very end they had in view. It must be the Chicago Public Library, not the Young Men's Library, nor the Michigan Avenue Library, but a free library, in which the whole city shall have an interest, and over which all citizens shall exhibit a pride in enlarging. A few days since, we printed an article recognizing the germ of such a library in the liberal Eastern contributions made to the Michigan Avenue Baptist Library Association. The field now so enlarged, and this movement, if our associations will contribute to it and our citizens encourage it, seems designed to solve the question as to the fact of a free library. It rests with us now to determine the details of the establishment of it.

The Young Men's Christian Association had a very respectable library building and a collection of about eleven thousand volumes before the fire. This building is now in course of reconstruction, and, when completed, will have accommodations for one hundred thousand volumes. We presume that, for the purpose of promoting so great a blessing as a great public library the association would resign this building, or the library hall which forms the principal portion of it, as a fair rental, and merge their own library in it.

JURORS.

The jurors for our courts of record in this city and county are summoned by the Sheriff and by the Bailiffs of the courts. The pay of a juror is $1.50 a day, and Saturday not being devoted to jury trials generally, the weekly pay of a juror is $7.50. Jurors from the country get mileage in addition. At this rate of pay, it cost this city and county something like $30,000 for jurors during the year ending with the fire, and this expenditure of $30,000 causes the existence of the "professional juror." The juror marked is dotted in this city, and Sheriff and Bailiffs are constantly besieged and importuned to put this or that man on the jury list. At each term of the courts in this county the presiding Judge finds it necessary to announce to the jurors in attendance that no pay will be given to any man who has served upon a jury in a court of record in this county within a year last past. The explanation is that the jurors summon themselves. To many of them their annual month on the jury is their only certain source of revenue during the year. It is no objection to them that they are poor men. It is an objection to them that they are self-summoned; that they are business and loafers, who never had any regular work or business, and never mean to have any, and this fact tends to bring our jury system, as it exists, into contempt.

Supreme Court Reports.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many lawyers have not forgotten, and are just grateful for, the able efforts of THE TRIBUNE to expose and extinguish Mr. Norman L. Freeman's impositions in the publication of our Supreme Court Reports. His reporter ship has been and is an unmitigated imposition on the bar of the State. Spite of all the interested pipings of praise of the penny-whistles of the puffer law journals, the lawyers who use and *must* use these reports, and know their value and measure it by their merits, cannot be deceived or weakened in the conviction that, taken in respect of matters merely pertaining to the reportorial part of it, it is about the poorest specimen of legal literature in the form of reports. In the first place the delay in publication is inexcusable. Between the filing of the opinions and their communication to the world in book-form, two years elapse. Within this time, and, generally, long before it, the reports of nearly all the States, containing cases contemporary with those in our court, and in England, are on the shelves of our libraries, and familiar to the profession. That we are compelled to submit to this delay in ascertaining the law of the land—of our highest court, is a grievance of a really aggravated character. In the next place, the style of the book, considering their *make-up*, is but infinitesimally short of being a dirt swindle. In view of the quantity of type, all the useless superfluity of syllabus and index, and expansive type for printing, to space and spread out the matter to fill up, the price of the volume—five dollars—is nothing but extortion. The Legislature, in the session of June 1, 1853, prescribed a standard of what the volumes should contain, and fixed, as the price, a sum not to exceed four dollars. The law was liberal enough to the reporter to make Mr. Freeman reasonably affluent. But he has disregarded and defied the statute at once. In contempt of it, but profitably to himself, he, for a long time past, sewed up and sent forth volumes, each one of four volume, for his publication; and, instead of conforming his books in size and style to the statute standard, he adopted one of his own, which, in its results, practically taxed the profession twenty per cent. or more above the fixed price of the law and diminished, in fact, the matter below the standard about one-third. In other words, the annual three volumes, at $15, amounted to what, substantially, was equivalent to the law, and considerably exhausted the supply. They always kept the North Side holder in such a condition as to prevent what they were making. They manufactured most in the South Side works, and the North Side works were established to relieve the South Side, the latter holder not having sufficient power to supply the whole South Side. The North Side holder had the greater capacity, and on the night of the fire held most gas; the South Side holder was fortunately very low at the time. If he received an order to let off the gas, he would let it out of the main-holes. It was not feasible to get it out of the pipes at the upper floors of the end of the works was in a blaze, and he would be shelled by the flames. There were times when such a course would have been necessary, but that was not such a time. With the wind as it was, the gas would not have burned, but have been carried to the blazing east end and caused an explosion. Had the gas been turned on on the North Side, the effect of opening the valves would be to equalize the pressure on each side of the river, and the gas would not flow, and not be sent from the South Side. No one could tell in which of the North Side holders there

THANKSGIVING.

Home shall never down with trials,
Faint heart with anguish worn,
Brave heart unstrung to battle,
Weak heart with travail torn!

O! fed to the notes, long swelling,
That crowd on the sensate ear,
From every clime and country,
From distant shores and near!

A strain so franchi with feeling
Brings life and hope anew;
Poor heart, so racked and aching,
This sweet refrain's for you.

In words that fell unspoken,
Of feelings from above—
Of sympathy in sorrow,
Of human faith and love.

Not for the sunny only
shall our hearts all grateful swell,
But for the tender kindness
That prompted it, as well.

The poor have we always with us;
How many more to-day!
Then, for their safe well-being,
Let us unite and pray.

Proud folly, bereft of incest,
Of trappings, and worldly store,
Learn that, from the new trial
Thou did'st not know before.

Thy sisters and friends unconsulted
Are scattered o'er the land;
They send their loving tokens
In one united hand.

Strong men, brave men and noble,
Rebuild your strength with this:
That to keep a friend thro' trouble,
Is the greatest of earthly bliss.

Then, thanks to the Great Jehovah!
Give thanks to Almighty God,
That, unstirred by misfortune,
We are chastened by the rod!

CHICAGO, Nov. 28. I. C. H.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Treatment of Young Animals in the Winter—Propylamine.

[Our Special Correspondent.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG ANIMALS IN THE WINTER.

Winter has come, and with him a time of suffering for a great many of our domestic animals; for his attendants, snow and frost, sleet and storm, and inclement weather in general, will not be long in waiting. Those domestic animals that are comfortably housed in a warm stable, and are well cared for, may find the cold season of the year quite agreeable; but certainly not those poor beasts that are night and day kept out-doors, and have to take care of themselves,—have to seek their scanty food beneath the snow, or out of the mud. Such animals will have to suffer, especially if the same are young; for instance, colts just weaned from their dams and scarcely accustomed to rough food, or calves only a few months old. A great many farmers believe, but certainly cannot produce any argument that will stand the test, that such young animals, half-a-year-old colts and calves, can stand the cold of the winter better than older, full-grown animals, and act accordingly. They turn out their young animals during the winter, perhaps into the woods, there to eat the bark off the corn-stalks, or give them the great privilege of running and chasing each other around a straw-stack, notwithstanding that the same may give shelter to their larger and full-grown animals, which, of course, need it also, but far less than the young ones. Such a system very much weakens, and, even if they have no pity at the suffering of a dumb brute, they act against their own interest, and at any rate, are bad husbandmen. If any domestic animal needs good feeding, and attention at any time, then certainly a young colt or a young calf does during its first winter; for in winter the physiological function of the animal organism is somewhat depressed, on account of the greater loss of animal warmth caused by the cold weather. This animal warmth must be maintained by a sufficient supply of nourishment, before any growth can be effected; that is, no material for the least can be appropriated by the animal organism for the growth and development of muscles and bones, and other organs, before that what was caused by the inorganic waste, no matter how great it may be, is again supplied.

Further, of the most of our colts and calves born in the spring, they have, during the first five or six months of their life, beside being fed and protected by their dams,—provided, of course, the latter are treated as they should be,—the best kind of food. Such food—and ought to be—the great advantage of a warm season, of an abundance of easily-digestible food, and, even in such a dry season as that of last summer and last fall, there are so many other animals had to suffer, they are scarcely exposed to any hardships; for, when thirsty, they go to their dams for a drink, and, when hungry, they eat with their mothers when they are fed. Therefore, young colts especially have, during the first five or six months, no occasion to battle for the necessaries of life. But then the winter comes; a sudden change takes place; the young colts are weaned; and, if turned out and not cared for, the young animals thereby are forced to have to expend entirely upon themselves. Food, of which is wanted a great deal more in a cold season than in a warm one, is getting scarce. The whole constitution of the young animal is put off, and its organism tender. Nutritious food, of which is needed a great deal, is not, or very seldom, given the young ones; therefore, they have to fill their stomachs with what they can find, which usually is neither very nutritious nor of the best quality. They have to subsist on straw, died-off and frozen grass blades, dead and withered corn-stalks, etc. And food, of course, which, for its larger part, is indigestible, and which cannot furnish sufficient nutritious material to repair the physiological waste that is constantly taking place, and increasing in the same proportion in which the animal suffers either a gentle cold, consequently, even large quantities of such food cannot promote the growth of the young animal, which, instead of being rewarded, ought to be very vigorous, especially during the first winter. The necessary result consists in a rapid emaciation of the young creature, and a retrogressive development of muscles and bones, and in an abnormal distention of its abdomen,—the latter caused mechanically, by the quantities of innutritious matter which are undigested in it, and which the animal is obliged to devour in order to get just enough nutritious material to keep alive. The digestive powers, taxed beyond their strength, will soon fail, and the poor animal perishes from good care during the

CONNOLLY.

His Arrest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

It is known that Richard B. Connolly meant to sail for Europe by the City of Brussels, to-day. This was his intention on Thursday. On Friday he declared said he would not sail until next week. Mr. Connolly left his house in Park avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning, after a long interview with Tom Fields. He went direct to the Comptroller's office. In the course of five minutes Sheriff Brennan himself hastily into the Comptroller's office. Mr. Connolly was seen enjoying what appeared to be a pleasant conversation with the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, near the window. Both were smiling. Mr. Brennan smiled also. Stepping quickly forward, he said: "Mr. Connolly, I regret that I have a very unpleasant duty to perform." "What is that?" inquired Mr. Connolly, still smiling. "To serve upon you an order of arrest, in which the bail is fixed at $1,000,000," replied Mr. Brennan, handing him a neatly-folded bundle of papers.

Mr. Tilden looked astonished. Mr. Connolly stared helplessly at Mr. Brennan. He then handed the papers to Mr. Tilden, who accepted them. He took down his stick, pushed back his black slouch hat, and settled his spectacles. Both then arose and moved toward the window, where Mr. Tilden spread open the Sheriff's documents, and read them slowly through. Mr. Connolly listening with a countenance as pale as death. Mr. Brennant stood by meanwhile, smiling.

The affidavit charges Mr. Connolly with participation in the balance of the money received by Woodward of $8,000,000. This fund was made up of certain portions of the Ingersoll and Garvey moneys amounting to $4,000,000, went into Woodward's hands, of which he deposited $1,000,000 to Tweed's credit. The charge against Connolly is substantially the same as that against Tweed. Mr. Tilden read the papers and then said, "Mr. Connolly, this appears to be serious." "What can I do?" inquired Mr. Connolly, in a subdued tone. "Only give the required amount of bail," answered the Sheriff, as blandly as a man could under the circumstances. "Do I understand you?" again inquired Mr. Connolly, "that I must furnish the bail, or go to jail?" "I suppose that is the long and short of it, Mr. Connolly," replied the Sheriff. "Come, Mr. Jarvis, in whose custody you will remain until you find your bondsmen," remarked the Sheriff, as he quietly bid Mr. Connolly a good morning and took his departure.

Mr. Connolly looked at Mr. Tilden, and Mr. Tilden looked at Mr. Connolly. He saw but little consolation in Mr. Tilden's hard face. After having a brief conversation with some few personal friends, Mr. Connolly left in company with Mr. Judson Jarvis to find a bondsman. They first drove to the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, but did not succeed in finding his bail. They then drove to Havemeyer, and a dozen places in Wall street were tried, without success. Finally, Henry Hart, the millionaire pawnbroker of Chatham street, agreed to go on the bond for $500,000, but he would not qualify until after 6 o'clock, as he is a Jew, and to-day is the Jewish Sunday. Connolly was then compelled to give up in despair. He did not go to jail, however, as Mr. Jarvis consented to allow him to go to a fashionable hotel, where he will remain in charge of the Deputy Sheriff until Monday morning, when he will again sail out looking for bail. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Leonard, of Albany. Sheriff Brennan received it on Thursday, but did not serve it until to-day, which has given rise to grave suspicions.

CUNDURANGO.

A Letter from its Place of Production—Its Virtues Doubted—Infirecting Statements.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been visiting Quaruma, a town on the slope of the Andes, in the province of Loja, Ecador. It is a valley near this town that cundurango, the alleged cancer remedy, grows. The writer says:

It is a large vine, that entwines itself in all conceivable shapes and twists around trees, sometimes to the height of fifty feet, and sometimes two vines will roll around each other with all the regularity of a rope. It abounds in a large quantities, but until recently was supposed to be of no medical value, and was never used by the natives, except to kill the animals which prey upon their grain and cattle. One variety was called the *sata perro*, or dog-killer, from the fact that they used the root of it to kill the numerous dogs which are accustomed to prey upon their grain, and during our stay at Quaruma a large tiger was so stupefied with it at a neighboring place called Las Pitas that he was lashed to a tree and killed.

During the ten days I remained in Quaruma, I discovered six different varieties of cundurango, which are classified by the natives as *cundurango blanco, de paloma, de tumbo grande, o tumbo chico, de alcadacilla, and de plantano*. Although they all bear a fruit which is somewhat in the external structure, the flowers of the *cundurango blanco* are entirely distinct, and it is extremely doubtful if any of the medicinal properties of the plant are to be found in the *cundurango blanco*, as there is no evidence that any of the Quarama cundurango has been successfully used in the treatment of disease. One man was said to have been cured by it of a very advanced case of syphilis, but as he died about two weeks after the cure was effected, it is doubtful whether cundurango helped him in or out of this world.

The cundurango is the only plant at Quaruma whose medicinal virtues are worthy of notice, and, after a thorough examination of its leaves, flowers, and fruit, we proceeded on our journey to Loja Valley, where the inhabitants claim to possess a different species of the plant, and which has more active medicinal qualities.

We arrived at Loja late in the afternoon, and were immediately furnished quarters in the house of Governor Espiguren, the political Governor of the province. The next morning I commenced my investigations concerning the medicinal plants of the country. This is the district where the qualities of cundurango were first discovered, and every one was familiar with the story of its discovery, namely: that a poor woman living in the neighborhood of Hacienda, had a husband afflicted with syphilis to such an extent as to make him an object of disgust to his wife and neighbors, often praying that death relieve him of his sufferings, and the woman, confident that there was no possibility of his cure, administered cundurango, which, it is said, had been used in poisonous animals, in the hope that it would terminate his misery. The morning after he took the first dose he felt so much brighter than he had for months that he asked for more, and continued taking it until completely cured. Yet it had occupied so long ago—nearly fifty years—and his death very shortly after the cure was said to have been completed made the story rather suspicious, and not worthy of much credence until I had not afterward learned more authentically, in conversation with the Archbishop of Loja, Mr. Riofrio, a gentleman of many years of age, that he had known the man that his name was Custodio Leon, and that he was a house-servant; that the police of his district had been instructed to place him in a lepers' asylum, and that he escaped from them, fled to the mountains, and took cundurango.

Among other cases that I collected was that of a young man from Loja who went to Quito and became badly afflicted with syphilis, and who was cured by cundurango; but, as he died shortly afterward, the cure is doubtful. Another case was that of a person in the service of the Governor of Loja, who had an incurable tumor in his side, and, after the physicians of Loja had abandoned his case, he was cured with cundurango; but he also died very shortly afterward. In fact, out of all the cases I could subpœna and who had been treated with cundurango for various diseases, every one died soon after the cure was said to have been effected.

I found at Loja, in addition to the varieties of cundurango that I have enumerated, one other—the cundurango amarilla, or yellow cundurango. I also found a class of cundurango, which resembles the cundurango blanco of Quaruma; but the natives of Loja say that it is different, and is the only cundurango which possesses medicinal virtues.

If true, this accounts for the diversity of opinion concerning the drug in the United States, as none of this has been sent there yet, except the small quantity that was presented by Minister Flores to the State Department.

Upon returning to Quarums we found about two hundred quintals of cundurango packed and ready to send to the United States in the interest of different speculators, the principal of whom is the American Consul at Guayaquil, who has ——— nearly two months ——— attending to ——— ——— his consulate at Guayaquil. In fact, during the two months' stay of the United States man-of-war Essex at Guayaquil the Consul has been absent all the time, and had it not been for the courtesies of several American merchants, foremost among them the Messrs. Brigdon & Cox, the officers of the vessel would have been thrown entirely upon the natives.

The only other plant that I found at Loja worthy of mention was the Tacura, specimens of which were given me by the Archbishop Riofrio, and, from the appearance of the dilapidated octogenarian that was said to have been cured by it of chronic rheumatism, I would judge it must be a remarkable specific."

"The Messaged Resident's" Testimonial.

The *Daily News* has presented to their late Parisian correspondent, Mr. Henry Labouchere, "The Besieged Resident," a splendid testimonial in the shape of a massive silver cigar-holder, which is an exact copy of Moat Warwick. It is 2 feet 7 inches long by 6 feet high, and 14 inches broad. The platform and base are of oxydized silver, of finest workmanship. There are fifty cases, all capable of being lowered or elevated at pleasure, and having the requisite ammunition behind them. Mr. Labouchere's grandfather was a clerk in the famous house of Hope at Amsterdam. He had the luck to marry a daughter of the Barings and was taken into Hope's house. It is said that he contrived this with consummate luck. Having served the Hopes very efficiently for many years, he applied for partnership. The commercial princes were rather staggered, although ready to admit the shrewdness and services of the applicant, and pointed to his want of requisite business and other connection. "But," urged Labouchere, "supposing I am to marry Miss Baring?" "Ah, that," said the firm, "would materially alter the case." Of he then went to papa Baring and proposed for his daughter. The match was declined in the politest terms, but what ——— "but suppose," said the suitor, "I were to be taken into partnership by the Hopes?" Ah, that was quite another affair. So he won "the double event" and died enormously rich. His eldest son was well and most honorably known as the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, and a brother was raised to the Peerage as Lord Taunton. He, too, first married a Baring, and secondly a sister of the late Duchess of Sutherland, but, having no son, the title became extinct, and his estates passed to his daughters. Mr. Henry Labouchere was for some years attached to the Legation at Washington, and subsequently retiring from the diplomatic service, stood successfully as Radical Member of Parliament for Middlesex. At the next election he was beaten by the Tory candidate, Lord George Hamilton. After this he again visited the United States, and last year was in California, and, after a visit at Newport, A new as a German watering-place—said to have arisen in regard to an American lady—two years ago, caused reports prejudicial to his reputation to be freely circulated. He is no doubt a Bohemian. It is understood that he now holds a share in the *Daily News*, but he does not by any means control this section of the paper.

THE LAST OF A HERMIT.

Pitiful Ending of a Tragedy.

From the New York Times.

Hermits are commonly held to be creatures of romance rather than reality; yet there are such beings even in this prosaic age. A case died in Saline County, Ky., a week or two ago, who for twenty-long years had lived absolutely alone. He dwelt in a cave, some ten miles from the town of Petra, and nothing was known of his early career until after his death. That career then proved to have been very touching and mournful.

The hermit's name was Franklin Elliott. During the years of his solitary existence in the cave he was an object of constant speculation. Once or twice only in the year he came into the town. He would then barter game or pelts for powder, shot, and salt—seldom anything else—speaking as few words as might be, and then hurrying away. Sometimes he would be seen in the woods carrying a long rifle and quantities of game. If he saw people approaching, he would try to avoid them by turning aside into the forest. If that happened to be impracticable, he would stalk moodily straight on. When spoken to he would reply briefly and coldly, and at once depart. He had a commanding air, a proud, set face, and, in spite of his squalid attire, long, rifle locks and singular mode of life, he inspired as much respect as curiosity. The cave in which he lived was commodious, having been enlarged, evidently by himself, from a small hole to an apartment twenty-five feet square and ten or twelve feet high. When examined after his death it was quite well furnished. Plenty of stone and benches in the rocky walls apparently served as chairs, tables, and shelves. A rifle and fowling-piece were found, a long, broad sword, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, etc., and a number of books. Among the latter were copies of Shakspeare, Sterne, Addison, Schiller, Southey, and Spenser. In one corner was a heap of blankets and skins, and on these lay the solitary occupant of the retreat—dead.

Two gentlemen had been hunting near by, and were overtaken by a storm. Seeking refuge at the cave, they knocked at its heavy, iron-bound door. No response being made to their repeated summons, they pressed cautiously to the inside, and saw what we have described. They also found a small tin box, such as is used by lawyers, and in this were papers that made clear the unhappy man's history. He had been well-born, educated, and affluent. It would appear that he must have been early in life elected to the Legislature of his native State, Kentucky. Before this he had become passionately attached to a young girl. A likeness of her, showing that she must have possessed remarkable beauty, qualified by a rather sensuous and sensual expression, was also found in the box. Sets of letters in different hands make the whole drama clear. "Olive," for such was her name as written on the portrait and in the letters, had led Elliott at first to think his love for her returned. In other words, she amused herself with him after the fashion of many of her sex without having any real feeling. While the game was going on, some one crossed her path for whom she conceived a veritable passion. She corresponded with this fresh admirer, but lacked the moral courage to tell the other one the truth. Either for this reason, or out of contemptible spite, she kept up her affairs with both. Elliott discovered all, as letters in the tin box, written by "Olive," to both himself and his rival, were there, each letter bearing the same date, were found side by side, and stained with blood, in the same package.

In the same package was a yellow printed slip, cut from an old newspaper. It gave an account of a frightful duel fought between two men, with rifles at sixty paces. Elliott shot his antagonist through the head. The cause of the duel, as described by the slip, was a dispute at cards. It described the fatality as "Bailey's misfortune, Bailey's lax of principle." What happened afterward as regards "Olive" is unknown. Neither law nor public opinion was severe on dueling in Kentucky a quarter of a century ago, on that there was no particular reason for Elliott to fly. He went abroad, however, and seems to have remained in Europe two or three years. Whether moved to return and seek solitary life by stings of conscience or by disappointment in a broken heart, can only be conjectured. It is only known that he did return, that he abandoned friends and society forever, and lived like the melancholy Jacques, in an "abandoned cave" until death mercifully closed his eyes. The compassionate will be glad to be told that tender hands reverently disposed the poor outcast's remains, gave them decent burial, and marked the spot with a memorial stone. Upon it is inscribed, "Franklin Elliott. A Stranger. November 7, 1871."

PARIS.

"La Fete des Morts."

PARIS (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London *Times*: Just the last two days we have been celebrating "*La Fete des Morts*." The very name implies one of those strange contradictions with which the religions of all countries abound, and which, whether one be watching the devotees in China burning joss paper to the heroes of their ancestors, or those of Paris in the forms and dogmas. At this season it was wreathing their tombs with *immortelles*, cannot fail to suggest a somewhat similar train of reflections to persons. Since my residence in this city I have been present at no such sight as during this last year—the great day of the celebration of the feast was, therefore, invested with a peculiar significance. For some days past the minds of the people have been turned toward the mounds of buried men and women, and whether in the streets, cafés, and a few evenings ago I received an invitation which unfortunately I was unable to accept, to attend a private—indeed, secret meeting of insurgent corpses, for the purpose of giving them Christian sepulture. As the disinterment of bodies is strictly prohibited, the work had to be done towards nightfall so as to escape the interference of the police. I was assured afterwards that it was a most curious scene and one calculated to keep alive those smouldering passions which are only waiting a fitting opportunity once more to burst forth. Early yesterday morning the churches were filled with crowds of mourning worshippers, all in deep black, and long weeping lines approached the communion tables. What struck me most, however, and is not, during one or other of the sieges, lost a relative? is the character of the race leads them to put no restraint upon their feelings. Their grief flows with current of magnetic sympathy through a whole congregation, the events of the past year rush back upon their memories, and for the moment one cannot but hope that their sorrows are at least teaching them the lesson that is so hard for them to learn. One can scarcely realize that these are the very crowds that five days ago were in the theatres, balls, and *cafes chantants* going than those of any other city in Europe, even on this most solemn of all their days.

After everybody has been to church they go to the cemeteries, and there, loading themselves with wreaths and flowers, real or artificial, they stream in sad and gloomy columns into the long straight alleys that lead to the well-known tombs. The ——— cemeteries of Montmartre ——— Père Lachaise are frequented by ——— ———, and, as it was thought possible that a demonstration might be made by the party of disorder, strong guards were posted at the entrances and inside the cemeteries. At Mont Parnasse the crowd gathered more thickly than elsewhere, at certain spots where Communists had been interred, and at one moment it was thought that speeches were about to be made; but if any such intention existed, the strong force of gendarmes induced the leaders to change their minds.

At Père la Chaise the crowds were usually of a higher class, and many handsome carriages were in the long file which was ranged along the external boulevard. Here, too, the gens d'armes were in strong force. Crowds of mourners came up the narrow prison leading from the fatal prison of La Roquette, the scene of so many executions, and poured into the vast cemetery, at the end of which are two huge graves, one of 280 Communists, and another in which between 700 and 800 have been all buried together between layers of quick lime. There were, however, no manifestations here of any kind, and nothing could be more orderly and decent than the whole proceedings. Even the singular and the simple forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church had given way to the ritualism of Catholicism to such a degree that the Protestant clergymen of the church could not be recognised in the Church ritual. The Vestrymen now came to the rescue of the church. Dr. Ewer met the case, refused to retract, and, in a twelve-page letter reaffirmed his belief in transubstantiation, the efficacy of the confessional, and other Catholic forms and dogmas. At this stage he was requested that Dr. Ewer should resign his charge, which he did. This resignation was accepted, and Dr. Ewer, with thirteen ladies of his church, has unconfessional to secede from the orthodox Episcopal Church with averred intention of establishing a Catholic-Episcopalian Church in some other locality in the city."

—The Rev. Mr. McCook, a Philadelphia pastor, announces that he will preach a series of sermons to the young men of the congregation on the "Boys of the Bible," each sermon to be but one hour long.

—Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, of North Lebanon, Pa., has built a church at an expense of $25,000 for the benefit of the people residing in the vicinity of her husband's furnaces.

—In Kentucky the mania for organizing union churches in the rural districts has reached a point which is embarrassing to regular denominations in carrying forward their work systematically. At the session of an ecclesiastical body, in a wealthy section of country, reports showed that, in addition to the churches held wholly by the denomination, there were enumerated five halves, five quarters, and five thirds of churches.

—The Rev. Dr. H. Stebbins, of San Francisco, has received a call to the Unitarian Church in St. Louis; salary, $10,000.

—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, who is known as an advocate of open communion, says: "I would not put over the door of my church 'Free-will Baptists or Bond-will Baptists, open-communion or close-communion,' but simply the Baptist Church." As to the communion, he gives no formal invitation, and interposes no restrictions. At the time of administration he simply announces "the Lord's Supper," and all who desire are welcome to come.

—The total increase in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this country, for the past five years is 350,388.

—The Pope, ——— ——— (Roman Catholic) ——— ——— ———